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## Description

### 1. Field of the Invention

The instant invention relates to container for tablets, and more particularly, the instant invention relates to containers for retaining and concealing tablets arrayed in blister packs and used for purposes such as birth control.

### 2. Technical Considerations and Prior Art

The utilization of birth control tablets generally requires that the tablets be taken one at a time in a preselected order on a daily basis. The tablets are dispensed in accordance with either a 21-day cycle or a 28-day cycle regime. It has been found that utilizing blister packs arranged in seven columns, one for each day, and either three rows or four rows to make up the 21-day or 28-day cycle, provides a satisfactory approach.

Since the blister packs may be carried around by the birth control user, it is necessary to protect the tablets in the blister pack from damage which may occur over the cycle. The need has resulted in numerous arrangements for retaining blister packs. Many of the prior art packages for retaining birth control blister packs are relatively complex and expensive to manufacture in that they have latches and hinges. Moreover, they may from time to time become jammed. These devices are exemplified by the dial type of container disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,165,709. The operation of these dial-type dispensers may not be readily apparent to all users and from time to time mistakes are made in dispensing the tablets due to the complexity of these dispensers. Other types of tablet containers using oval or circular arrangements are exemplified by the containers of U.S. Patents 3,283,885 and 4,165,709.

As exemplified perhaps by U.S. Patent 3,677,397 and 3,504,788 there are several tablet containers for birth control tablets which have flexible covers. These particular arrangements do not adequately protect the tablets in that pressure applied to the covers can damage the tablets or cause the tablets to be inadvertently dispensed through the trays upon which they are mounted. In order to avoid this, many commercial containers have domed covers.

U.S. Patents 3,527,190; 3,584,598; 3,579,883 and 3,630,171 are illustrative of tablet containers which utilize hinged covers. Containers using hinged covers are relatively expensive in that they require both a hinge and a latch. These parts must be carefully molded and are subject to wear and breakage. Moreover, when these containers have

compartments for dispensing tablets, the dispensed tablets tend to become jammed in the compartments. Accordingly, containers utilizing hinged covers have several drawbacks.

There are also numerous patents disclosing a tablet-containing tray disposed within a sleeve, however, none of these arrangements have been specifically adapted to the art of dispensing birth control tablets so as to cure the deficiencies of prior art birth control containers. For example, U.S. Patents 3,033,355 and 3,397,770 each disclose partial covers, however they do not disclose just how one would adhere in an indicia strip or support a blister pack. Nor do they disclose a reliable coupling between the cover and tray or an arrangement for preventing the tray from sagging with respect to the cover. U.S. Patent 1,988,134 discloses a tray which is slideable in a sleeve with a stop, however there is no disclosure of a stop which is configured in a easily manufactured arrangement which also adequately supports the tray with respect to the cover in which it is received. Trays which have complex and extensive surface contact with the sleeves or covers in which they are received can upon occasion rather easily become jammed since debris can collect in convoluted surfaces.

French Patent 2,091,159 discloses a tablet-container in which a blister pack is disposed within a sleeve. U.S. Patent 3,921,804 discloses a tablet-container having an inner tray and an outer shell having apertures through which tablets contained in the inner tray may be extracted.

In view of the aforementioned considerations, there is a need for containers for tablets such as blister packaged birth control tablets, which containers do not have drawbacks such as the drawbacks of the afore-discussed patents. Moreover, there is a need for such container wherein the container has the general appearance of a cosmetic item.

### Summary of the invention

It is an object of the instant invention to provide new and improved containers for storing and dispensing a supply of tablets, such as birth control tablets, which must be dispensed during a preselected cycle.

Upon further study of the specification and appended claims, further objects and advantages of this invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art.

The present invention provides a container for dispensing tablets retained in an array in a blister pack, the container having a cover member for covering the contents of the container, the cover

member being bottomless, characterised in that the container comprises a tray member received within the cover member for supporting the blister pack, the tray member having a deck against which the blister pack rests, the deck having an array of holes therethrough corresponding to the array of tablets retained in the blister pack;

means for retaining the tray member within the cover member, said means including a track on one member for guiding the other member;

stop means for preventing the tray member from disengaging completely from the cover member; and

means for limiting the extent to which the tray member projects from the cover member such that a portion of the tray member remains within the cover member when the tray member is fully projected therefrom.

The instant invention thus contemplates a tablet container for retaining a blister pack having an array of tablets thereon arranged in a predetermined pattern, wherein the blister pack is mounted on a tray member which is slideable received within a cover member. The tray member has a deck having an array of holes therethrough in a pattern which corresponds to the pattern of the array of tablets in the blister pack. The length of the deck portion of the tray is slightly less than the length of the cover so as to provide a portion of the tray which remains in the cover when all of the tablets are exposed, whereby the tray is stabilized and does not sag when fully extended. Locking means are provided for retaining the tray in the cover with all of the tablets exposed so that the cover does not become detached from the tray.

In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention, the invention is used to store and dispense birth control tablets in accordance with either a 21-day or 28-day cycle. The holes in the deck are therefore either arranged in seven columns with three rows each for a 21-day cycle or seven columns with four rows each for a 28-day cycle. Adjacent the deck there is an angled surface for the display of indicia which are aligned with the columns wherein each column represents one day of the week.

In accordance with one embodiment of the invention, the cover does not have a bottom. Consequently, the cost of the cover is minimized, the container is easy to open and the blister pack is visible.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

Various other objects, features and attendant advantages of the present invention will be more fully appreciated as the same becomes better un-

derstood when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate the same or similar parts throughout the several views, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a top perspective view of the tablet container in accordance with the instant invention showing the tablet container closed;

Figure 2 is a top perspective view of the tablet container of the instant invention showing the tablet container in an open condition;

Figure 3 is a top planar view, partially in section of the tablet container showing how the end portion of a tray member is locked within a cover member;

Figure 4 is a side elevation taken along lines 4-4 of Figure 3;

Figure 5 is an end cross-section of the container showing the container when the container is closed;

Figure 6 is a bottom view, in perspective, of the tablet container with the container partially open;

Figure 7 is a top view, in perspective, of the tablet container showing how a blister pack containing twenty-one birth control tablets is mounted within the tray of the tablet container and how "day strip" is mounted adjacent the blister pack;

Figure 8 is an elevation view of a portion of the tray with the blister pack mounted thereon showing how the tablets are dispensed from the tray;

Figure 9 is a top view of another embodiment of the invention showing the tray with holes arranged for a 28-day birth control cycle; and

Figure 10 is the top view of still another embodiment of the invention showing holes arranged for a 28-day cycle wherein holes are relatively large to accommodate larger tablet sizes than the tablets used with the embodiment of Figure 9.

#### Description of the Preparation Embodiment

Referring now to Figure 1, there is shown a tablet container, designated generally by the numeral 10 which includes a cover member, designated generally by the numeral 11, and a tray member, designated generally by the numeral 12. The tray member 12 fits completely within the cover member 11 when the tablet container 10 is closed. The cover member 11 is rectangular in configuration and includes a top portion 13 and a pair of side walls 14. The side walls 14 each have a pair of concave flutes 15 therein which converge to a flat surface 16. The flutes 15 and flat 16 provide the tablet container 10 with the appearance of a compact in which one may carry cosmetics, for example, rather than tablets, such as birth control tablets. Extending inwardly from the side walls 14 are a pair of opposed lips 17 which engage the bottom of the tray member 12 and cooperate with the top portion 13 of the cover member to form a

track for slidably retaining the tray member within the cover member 11.

Referring now mainly to Figure 2, wherein the tablet case is shown in its open condition, it is seen that the tray 12 is slideable from within the cover 11 to an open position which displays and renders accessible a complete array of holes 20 formed in a deck, designated generally by the numeral 21. The deck 21 has an upper surface 22 and a lower surface 23 with the holes 20 going completely through the deck 21 from the upper surface to the lower surface. The array of holes 20 is configured in columns of seven holes and rows of three holes to provide for a twenty-one day cycle. The deck 21 is surrounded on three sides by walls including an end wall 26, a side wall 27 and a rear wall 28. On the fourth side side, there is positioned a land 29 which slopes from a side wall 30 toward the deck 21. The land 29 has a rectangular, elongated indentation 31 therein which receives a "day strip" (see indicia strip 32 in Figure 7) which aligns with the columns in the array of holes 20. The end walls 26 and 28 and a wall 33 depending from the land 29 each have lugs 35 thereon which are spaced from the top surface 22 of the land so as to retain a blister pack 37 (see Figures 7 and 8).

Referring now to Figure 3, it is seen that the tray member 12 of the container 10 is held in the cover member 11 by a pair of resilient detents 40 which project laterally of the tray member 12 and are received in a pair of opposed slots 41 when the tray member 12 is pulled to the completely open position, the detents 40 engage stops 42 located at the ends of the slots 41 thus preventing the tray member 12 from sliding completely out of the cover member 11. The tray member 12 has an open frame 43 which projects rearwardly from the rear wall 28 adjacent the deck 21. Frame 43 is rigidly attached to the tray member 12 and remains within the cover member 11 when the tray member 12 is completely projected. Consequently, the tray member 12 is stable with respect to the cover member 11 when projected and remains aligned with the space in the cover member defined by the inside surfaces of the top 13 and side walls 14 of the cover member. The frame 43 has a rear flange 44 which extends between the lower surface 46 of the top portion 13 of the cover member 11 and the inner surface 47 of the opposed lips 17 which project inwardly from the side walls of the cover member. Since the rear wall 28 adjacent the deck 21 also projects from the lower surface 46 of the top wall 13 to the top surfaces 47 of the lip 17 the entire tray member 12 is supported relative to the cover member 11.

As is seen in Figure 6, the cover member 11 has a top 13, but is open on the bottom. Consequently, one can tell at a glance if a blister pack

37 is installed within the tablet case 10 by simply looking at the bottom of the tablet case.

Referring now to Figures 7 and 8, the blister pack 37 of the embodiments shown in Figures 2, 3, 6 and 7 has 21 tablets mounted therein for use in a 21-day birth control cycle. Aligned with the tablets on the elongated indentation 31 in the land 29 is an indicia strip 32 which has the days of the week sequentially printed thereon. A number of indicia strips 32 are provided with each container 10, each strip starting with a different day and continuing with the days in sequence from that day. Strip 32 preferably has an adhesive backing so as to be readily secured within the indentation 31. As is seen in Figure 8, for each day of the cycle a tablet 50 is dispensed from the tablet container 10 by pressing thereon with ones finger in the direction of the arrow 51. This causes the lower foil layer 52 of the blister pack 37 to rupture allowing the tablet 50 to pass through the aligned hole 20 into the users hand. The user knows that a tablet has been dispensed for a particular day simply because if no tablet 50 is present in the array for a particular day it can be assumed that the tablet 50 has been taken. Of course, if there is a tablet in the array for a particular day, the user knows to take the tablet.

As seen in Figures 3, 9 and 10 angled walls 55 are positioned beneath the lugs 35 and adjacent to the walls 26 and 28 so as to render the deck 21 trapezoidal in shape. The blister pack 37 is also trapezoidal in the shape so as to conform with the shape created by the angled walls 55. Accordingly, the blister pack 37 can be properly oriented in the tray 12 with relative ease.

The array of holes shown in Figures 2, 3, 6 and 7 is for a twenty-one day cycle with an "any-day" start, wherein the user picks her starting day, selects a label 32 with that particular starting day and places it in place. The tablets 50 used with this cycle typically contain two constant ingredients and are relatively large, requiring relatively large holes 20. The complete cycle actually lasts twenty-eight days with twenty-one days on and seven days off.

Referring now to Figure 9, there is shown an embodiment of the invention wherein the holes 20' are arranged in an array for a twenty-eight-day cycle wherein there are seven columns (one column for each day of the week) and four rows. With this arrangement the tablet 50 for each day contains a different amount of active ingredients and one level of placebo. The arrangement of Figure 9 is for an "any day" start and like the arrangement of Figures 2, 3, 6 and 7 is accompanied with a plurality of labels of seven configurations wherein each configuration starts with a different day of the week.

Referring now to Figure 10, there are also twenty-eight holes 20' in the tray 12'. However,

there is no land 29 or elongated indentation 31 for accommodating an indicia strip 32. This is because the container 10 is configured to retain a blister pack (not shown) which is designed for a "Sunday start" only, wherein the blister pack has the days of the cycle printed directly thereon. With this arrangement there are twenty-one tablets 50 with active ingredients and seven tablets containing a placebo.

The foregoing embodiments of the tablet case 10 disclose a tablet case which contains all the tablets necessary for either a twenty-one-day or twenty-eight-day birth control cycle. The tablet case 10 is unobtrusive and attractive in appearance and resembles a compact rather than a case for birth control tablets. The arrangement of dispensing holes 20 in combination with day indicia provides a convenient and reliable structure for accurately following a twenty-one-or twenty-eight-day prescription cycle.

From the foregoing description, one skilled in the art can easily ascertain the essential characteristics of this invention, and without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, can make various changes and modifications of the invention to adapt it to various usages and conditions.

## Claims

1. A container (10) for dispensing tablets retained in an array in a blister pack (37), the container having a cover member (11) for covering the contents of the container, the cover member being bottomless, characterised in that the container comprises a tray member (12) received within the cover member (11) for supporting the blister pack, the tray member having a deck (21) against which the blister pack rests, the deck having an array of holes there-through corresponding to the array of tablets retained in the blister pack;

means (17) for retaining the tray member within the cover member, said means including a track on one member for guiding the other member;

stop means (40, 42) for preventing the tray member from disengaging completely from the cover member; and

means for limiting the extent to which the tray member projects from the cover member such that a portion (43) of the tray member remains within the cover member when the tray member is fully projected therefrom.

2. The tablet container of claim 1, further including a land (29) disposed on the tray adjacent

to the deck for displaying indicia relating to the use of the tablets in the blister pack aligned with the holes through the deck.

3. The tablet container of claim 2, wherein the deck has first and second surfaces, the first surface (22) being in abutment with the blister pack and the second surface (23) being exposed whereby tablets may be dispensed from the blister pack by pressing thereagainst to push the tablets from the first surface, through the holes out past the second surface.
4. The tablet container of claim 3, wherein the cover member has a top panel (13) for covering the first surface of the deck when the tray member is received within the cover member and wherein the cover member is open adjacent the second surface of the deck member, the cover member having a pair of opposed side walls (14) for retaining the tray member therebetween and a back wall for stopping the tray member.
5. The tablet container of claim 4, further including a plurality of lug members (35) positioned in space relation with respect to the first surface of the deck for retaining the blister pack-age in abutment with the first surface.
6. The tablet container of claim 5 further including a pair of opposed guide walls (55) positioned adjacent the first surface of the deck for orienting the blister pack correctly with respect to the array of holes through the deck.
7. The tablet container of claim 4, wherein the stop means includes a pair of opposed, longitudinally extending grooves (41) in the pair of opposed side walls of the cover member and a pair of resilient detents (40) on the tray member which are received in the opposed grooves, the opposed grooves having stops (42) adjacent the open end of the cover, which stops are engaged by the detents when the tray member is in the fully open position to limit projection of the tray member from the cover member.
8. The tablet container of claim 7, wherein the tray member has generally planar side walls and wherein the side walls of the cover member have inwardly projecting lips (17), wherein the tray member is received between the opposed side walls (14) of the cover member and retained by the top (13) of the cover member and the inwardly projecting lips.

9. The tablet container of claim 8, wherein the side walls of the cover member each have an outer surface defined by a pair of convex flutes (15) spaced by a projecting planar portion (16).
10. The tablet container of claim 9, wherein the array of tablets in the blister pack (37) and the array of holes in the deck (21) are arranged in columns of seven and rows of four wherein each column corresponds to a day of the week providing twenty-eight-day cycle for utilization of the tablets of each blister pack.
11. The tablet container of claim 10, wherein the tablets in the blister pack and the array of holes in the deck are arranged in columns of seven and rows of three wherein the columns each correspond to a day of the week providing a twenty-one-day cycle for utilization of the tablets of each blister pack.

#### Revendications

1. Un récipient (10) de distribution de comprimés retenus dans un réseau dans un emballage en ampoules (37), le récipient comportant un élément de couvercle (11) pour recouvrir le contenu du récipient, l'élément de couvercle étant sans fond, caractérisé en ce que le récipient comprend un élément en tiroir (12) reçu à l'intérieur de l'élément de couvercle (11) pour supporter l'emballage en ampoules, l'élément en tiroir comportant un plateau (21) contre lequel repose l'emballage en ampoules, le plateau comportant un réseau de trous traversants correspondant au réseau de comprimés retenus dans l'emballage en ampoules;
  - des moyens (17) pour retenir l'élément en tiroir à l'intérieur de l'élément de couvercle, lesdits moyens comprenant, sur un élément, une piste destinée à guider l'autre élément;
  - des moyens d'arrêt (40, 42) pour empêcher l'élément en tiroir de se dégager complètement de l'élément de couvercle; et
  - des moyens pour limiter la mesure dans laquelle l'élément en tiroir fait saillie par rapport à l'élément de couvercle de telle manière qu'une partie (43) de l'élément en tiroir reste à l'intérieur de l'élément de couvercle lorsque l'élément en tiroir est totalement en saillie par rapport à lui.
2. Le récipient de comprimés selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre un cadran (29) disposé sur le tiroir près du plateau pour afficher des index concernant l'utilisation des comprimés, situés dans l'emballage en ampou-

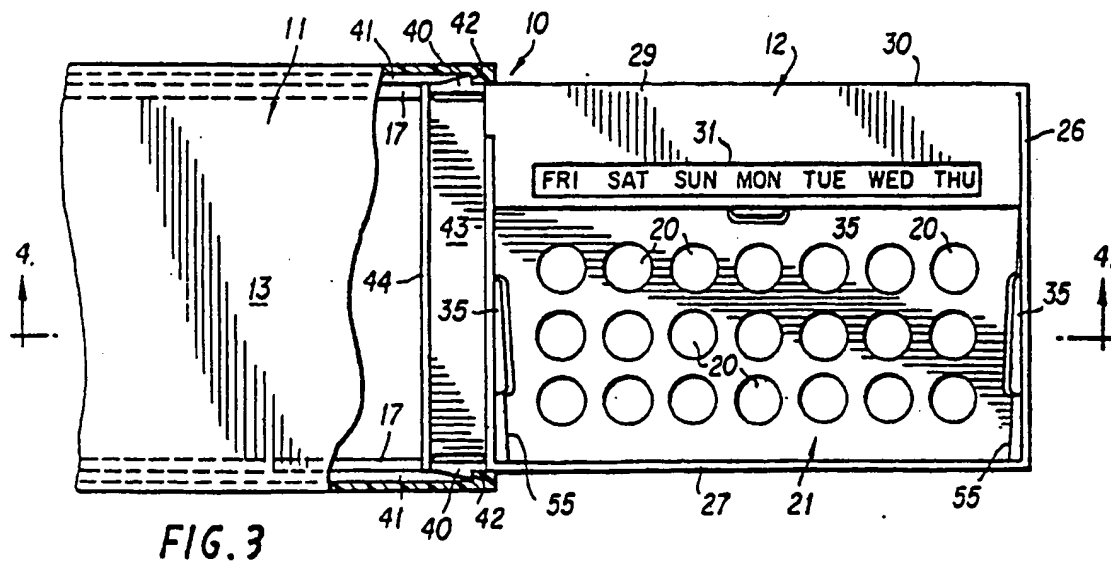
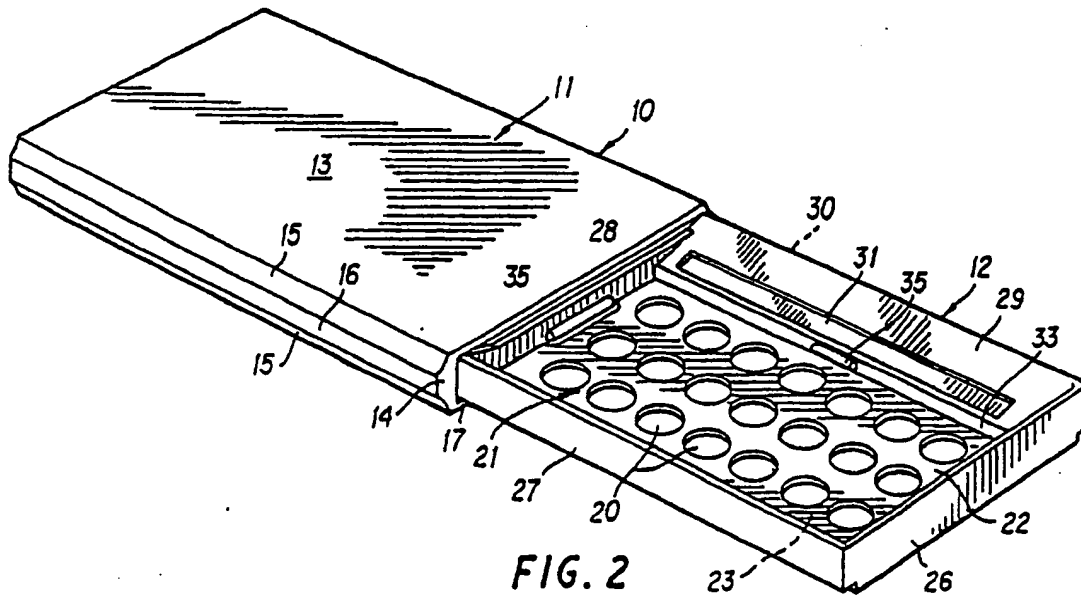
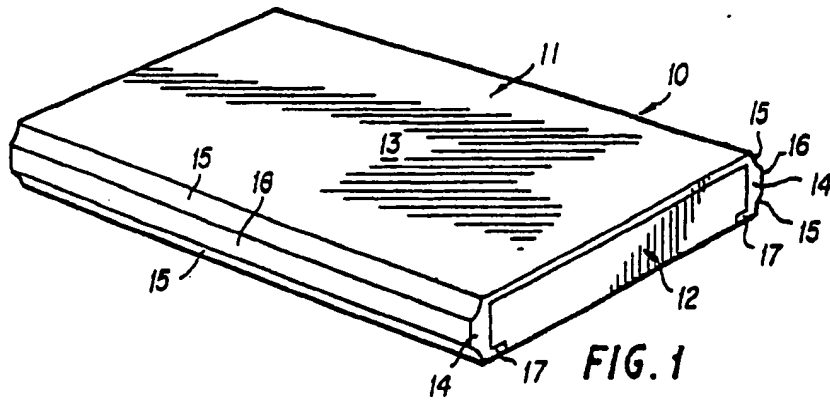
les, alignés avec les trous du plateau.

3. Le récipient de comprimés selon la revendication 2, dans lequel le plateau comporte une première et une deuxième surfaces, la première surface (22) étant en butée sur l'emballage en ampoules et la deuxième surface (23) étant exposée, grâce à quoi des comprimés peuvent être distribués depuis l'emballage en ampoules en appuyant contre ce dernier pour pousser les comprimés, à travers les trous, depuis la première surface au-delà de la deuxième surface.
4. Le récipient de comprimés selon la revendication 3, dans lequel l'élément de couvercle comporte un panneau supérieur (13) pour recouvrir la première surface du plateau lorsque l'élément en tiroir est reçu à l'intérieur de l'élément de couvercle, et dans lequel l'élément de couvercle est ouvert près de la deuxième surface de l'élément de plateau, l'élément de couvercle comportant une paire de parois latérales opposées (14), pour retenir entre elle l'élément en tiroir, et une paroi arrière pour arrêter l'élément en tiroir.
5. Le récipient de comprimés selon la revendication 4, comprenant en outre plusieurs éléments de pattes (35) positionnés dans une relation espacée par rapport à la première surface du plateau pour retenir l'emballage en ampoules en butée avec la première surface.
6. Le récipient de comprimés selon la revendication 5 comprenant en outre une paire de parois de guidage opposées (55) positionnées près de la première surface du plateau pour orienter correctement l'emballage en ampoules par rapport au réseau de trous du plateau.
7. Le récipient de comprimés selon la revendication 4, dans lequel le moyen d'arrêt comprend une paire de rainures opposées s'étendant longitudinalement (41) dans la paire de parois latérales opposées de l'élément de couvercle et, sur l'élément en tiroir, une paire de positionneurs élastiques (40) qui sont reçus dans les rainures opposées, les rainures opposées comportant des arrêts (42) près de l'extrémité ouverte du couvercle, ces arrêts étant engagés par les positionneurs lorsque l'élément de couvercle est dans la position complètement ouverte afin de limiter la saillie de l'élément en tiroir par rapport à l'élément de couvercle.
8. Le récipient de comprimés selon la revendication 7, dans lequel l'élément en tiroir comporte

- des parois latérales généralement planes et dans lequel lesdites parois de l'élément de couvercle comportent des lèvres (17) en saillie vers l'intérieur, dans lequel l'élément en tiroir est reçu entre les parois latérales opposées (14) de l'élément de couvercle et retenu par le sommet (13) de l'élément de couvercle et les lèvres en saillie vers l'intérieur.
9. Le récipient de comprimés selon la revendication 8, dans lequel les parois latérales de l'élément de couvercle comportent chacune une surface extérieure définie par une paire de cannelures convexes (15) espacées par une partie plane (16) en saillie.
10. Le récipient de comprimés selon la revendication 9, dans lequel le réseau de comprimés d'emballage en ampoules (37) et le réseau de trous du plateau (21) sont agencés en colonnes de sept et en rangés de quatre, chaque colonne correspondant à un jour de la semaine, en prévoyant un cycle de vingt-huit jours pour l'utilisation des comprimés de chaque emballage en ampoules.
11. Le récipient de comprimés selon la revendication 10, dans lequel les comprimés situés dans l'emballage en ampoules et le jeu de trous du plateau sont agencés en colonnes de sept et en rangés de trois, les colonnes correspondant chacune à un jour de la semaine, en prévoyant un cycle de vingt-et-un jours pour l'utilisation des comprimés de chaque emballage en ampoules.
- Ansprüche**
1. Behälter (10) zur Abgabe von Tabletten, die in einer Gruppierung in einer Blisterpackung (37) enthalten sind, wobei der Behälter ein Abdeckelement (11) zum Abdecken des Behälterinhaltes aufweist und das Abdeckelement bodenlos ist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Behälter ein Schalenelement (12) aufweist, das innerhalb des Abdeckelementes (11) aufgenommen ist, um die Blisterpackung abzustützen, wobei das Schalenelement ein Deck (21) aufweist, auf welchem die Blisterpackung ruht und welches Durchtrittslöcher in einer Gruppierung aufweist, die der Gruppierung der Tabletten in der Blisterpackung entspricht;
- Mittel (17) zum Halten des Schalenelementes innerhalb des Abdeckelementes, wobei die Mittel eine Schiene auf dem einem Element zur Führung des anderen Elementes aufweisen;
- Anschlagmittel (40, 42), die verhindern, daß das Schalenelement sich vollständig vom Abdeckelement löst; und
- Mittel zur Begrenzung des Ausmaßes, in welchem das Schalenelement vom Abdeckelement vorragt, derart, daß ein Teil (43) des Schalenelementes innerhalb des Abdeckelementes verbleibt, wenn das Schalenelement aus diesem vollständig herausragt.
2. Tablettenbehälter nach Anspruch 1, der ferner ein Feld (29) aufweist, das an der Schale nahe dem Deck angeordnet ist, um Vermerke über die Verwendung der in der Blisterpackung enthaltenen Tabletten anzuzeigen, welche Vermerke mit den Durchtrittslöchern im Deck ausgerichtet sind.
3. Tablettenbehälter nach Anspruch 2, bei welchem das Deck eine erste und eine zweite Oberfläche aufweist, von denen die erste Oberfläche (22) an der Blisterpackung anliegt und die zweite Oberfläche (23) exponiert ist, so daß Tabletten aus der Blisterpackung abgegeben werden können, indem gegen diese gedrückt wird, um die Tabletten von der ersten Oberfläche durch die Löcher hindurch und an der zweiten Oberfläche vorbei zu drücken.
4. Tablettenbehälter nach Anspruch 3, bei welchem das Abdeckelement ein oberes Panel (13) zum Abdecken der ersten Oberfläche des Decks aufweist, wenn das Schalenelement innerhalb des Abdeckelementes aufgenommen ist, und bei welchem das Abdeckelement nahe der zweiten Oberfläche des Decks offen ist, wobei das Abdeckelement ein Paar von gegenüberliegenden Seitenwänden (14) zum Halten des Schalenelementes zwischen diesen Wänden und eine Rückwand als Anschlag für das Schalenelement aufweist.
5. Tablettenbehälter nach Anspruch 4, bei welchem ferner eine Vielzahl von Ansatzelementen (35) mit gegenseitigem Abstand bezüglich der ersten Oberfläche des Decks angeordnet ist, um die Blisterpackung in Anlage an der ersten Oberfläche zu halten.
6. Tablettenbehälter nach Anspruch 5, der ferner ein Paar von gegenüberliegenden Führungswänden (55) aufweist, die nahe der ersten Oberfläche des Decks angeordnet sind, um die Blisterpackung bezüglich der Gruppierung der Durchtrittslöcher im Deck korrekt auszurichten.
7. Tablettenbehälter nach Anspruch 4, bei welchem die Anschlagmittel ein Paar von gegen-

- überliegenden, sich in Längsrichtung erstreckenden Nuten (41) in dem Paar von gegenüberliegenden Seitenwänden des Abdeckelementes und ein Paar von elastischen Vorsprüngen (40) am Schalenelement aufweist, die in den gegenüberliegenden Nuten aufgenommen sind, wobei die gegenüberliegenden Nuten nahe dem offenen Ende der Abdeckung Anschläge (42) aufweisen, die mit den Vorsprüngen in Eingriff kommen, wenn das Schalenelement in der vollen Offenstellung ist, um das Vorragen des Schalenelementes aus dem Abdeckelement zu begrenzen. 5 10
8. Tablettenbehälter nach Anspruch 7, bei welchem das Schalenelement allgemein ebene Seitenwände hat und bei welchem die Seitenwände des Abdeckelementes einwärts ragende Lippen (17) haben, wobei das Schalenelement zwischen den gegenüberliegenden Seitenwänden (14) des Abdeckelementes aufgenommen und von der Oberseite (13) des Abdeckelementes und den einwärts ragenden Lippen gehalten ist. 15 20 25
9. Tablettenbehälter nach Anspruch 8, bei welchem die Seitenwände des Abdeckelementes je eine Außenfläche haben, die durch ein Paar von konvexen Hohlkehlen (15) definiert ist, welche durch einen vorspringenden ebenen Teil (16) gegenseitigen Abstand haben. 30
10. Tablettenbehälter nach Anspruch 9, bei welchem die Gruppierung der Tabletten in der Blisterpackung (37) und die Gruppierung der Löcher im Deck (21) in sieben Spalten und vier Reihen angeordnet sind, wobei jede Spalte einem Tag der Woche entspricht, so daß ein Achtundzwanzigtagezyklus zur Verwendung der Tabletten jeder Blisterpackung gebildet wird. 35 40
11. Tablettenbehälter nach Anspruch 10, bei welchem die Tabletten in der Blisterpackung und die Gruppierung der Löcher im Deck in sieben Spalten und drei Reihen angeordnet sind, wobei die Spalten je einem Tag der Woche entsprechen, so daß ein Einundzwanzigtagezyklus zur Verwendung der Tabletten jeder Blisterpackung gebildet wird. 45 50





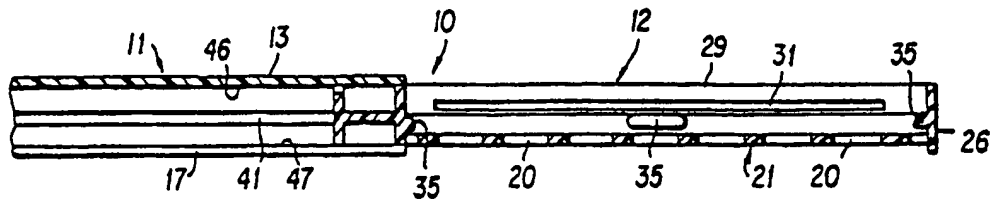


FIG. 4

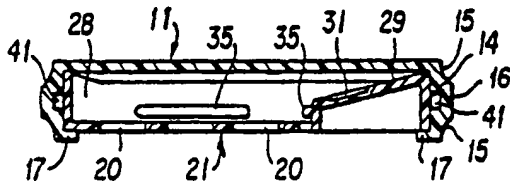


FIG. 5

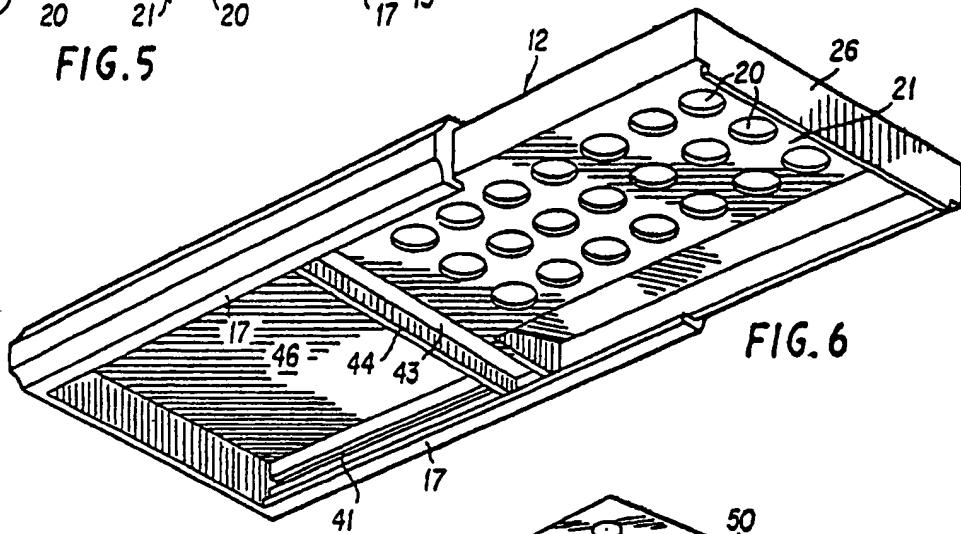


FIG. 6

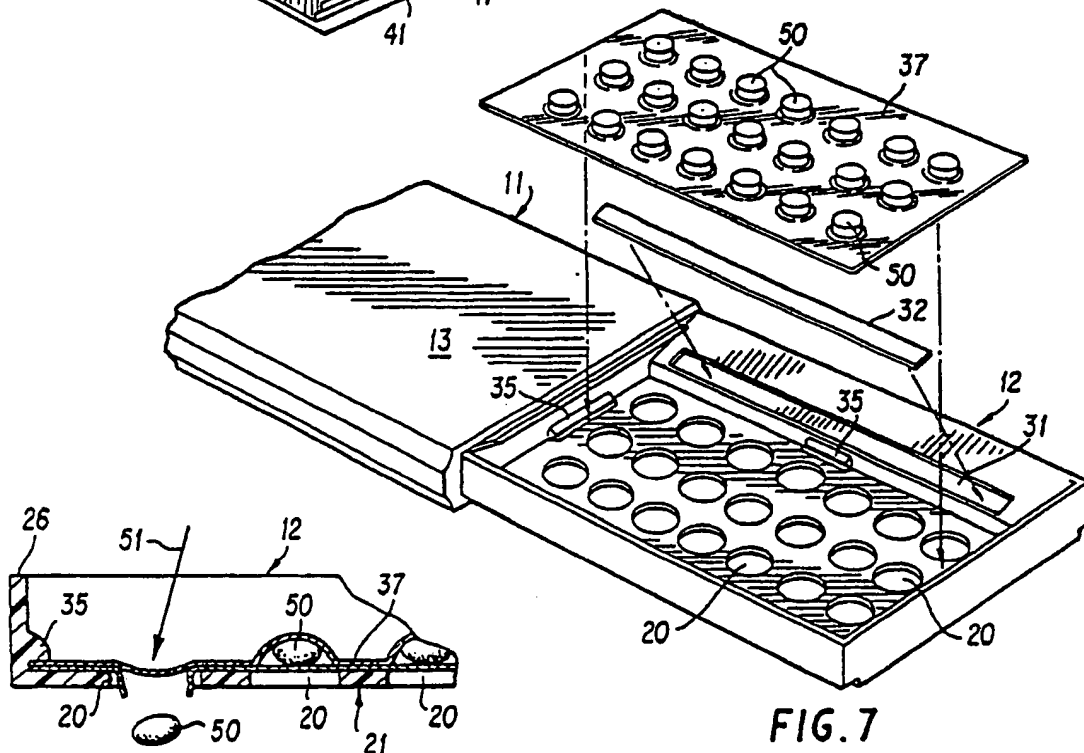


FIG. 7

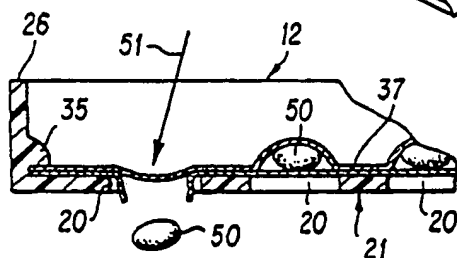


FIG. 8

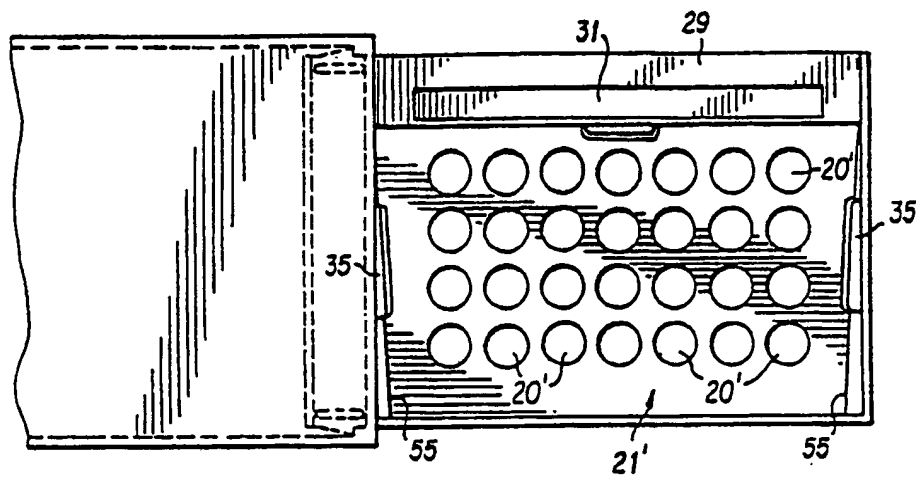


FIG. 9

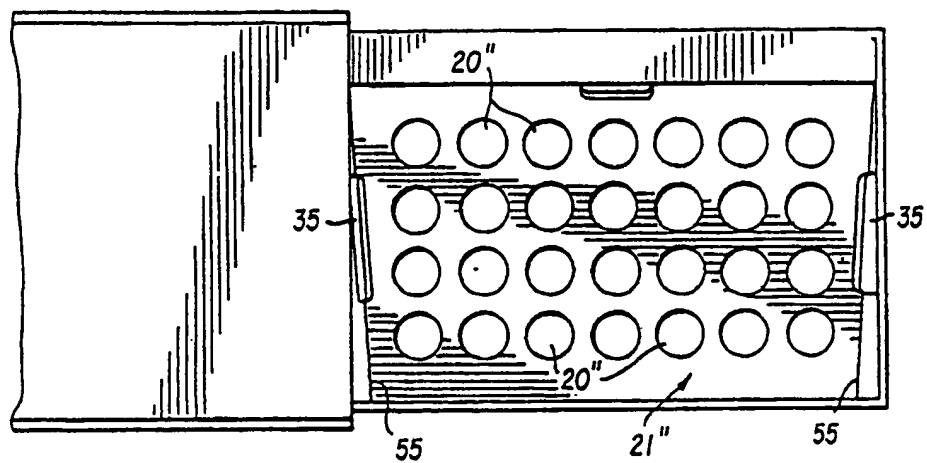


FIG. 10